

# The Sydney Morning Herald

No. 10,822.—VOL. LXVII.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1873.

PRICE TWO PENCE.

## BIRTHS.

On the 18th December, 1872, at Newcastle, Yarrow, Friendly Islands, Mr. J. H. Jones, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

At the Presbyterian, Warrenton, by the Rev. J. M. Garraway, Alexander, eldest son of John Alexander, Esq., J.P., of Bondi, and Miss Mary Ann, daughter of the late Mr. J. H. Jones, of Newcastle, on the 18th December, 1872, at Newcastle, Yarrow, Friendly Islands, Mr. J. H. Jones, of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

On the 18th December, 1872, at Newcastle, Yarrow, Friendly Islands, Mr. J. H. Jones, of a daughter.

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship

BARODA,

1874 tons, 450 horse-power,

will be despatched for Galle

with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on

TUESDAY, the 23rd January, 1873, at 11 a.m., touching at

MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 10 a.m. on the 23rd, and

passengers and parcels until 10 a.m. on the 24th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with in-

formation on all subjects connected with the PENIN-

SULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY'S Lines, apply to

MOORE'S WHARF, 13th December, 1872.

THE C. AND N. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER GULF.

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## ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO

WOLLONGONG, To-morrow, 9.30 a.m., and 11 p.m.

ULLADULLA and CLYDE, To-morrow, 9.30 a.m.

WATERLOO BAY (for Morley), To-morrow, 9.30 a.m.

KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN, To-morrow, 11 p.m.

MERIMBULA, EDEN, TATHRA, TUESDAY, 8 a.m.

CHEAP HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS BY THE

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.

FROM FOOT OF KING-STREET, DAILY,

AT HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.

FOR PARRAMATTA—7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.

FOR HUNTER'S HILL—7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6, 15.

FOR PARRAMATTA—6.30, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.

FOR HUNTER'S HILL—8.15, 9, 10.15, a.m.

12.15, 2.15, 4.15, 6.15 p.m.

REDUCED FARES to Hunter's Hill—1st class, 9d.

return, 1s; 2nd class, 6d; return, 9d.

Excursionists landed and taken up at Fern Bay Picnic

Grounds, near Hunter's Hill, every trip. Saloon, return,

1s; children, 6d.

First-class omnibuses at Parramatta, to convey excu-

sionists to and from the steamers and the Park. Fare, 3d.

HUNTER'S HILL AND TARBAN.

Additional trips on SATURDAYS, commencing next

Saturday.

FROM KING-STREET, 6.15, 9 a.m., and to Ryde

on Mondays, 11.15, 2.15, 4.15, 6.15 p.m.

On MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, from King-

street to Tarban, at 6.15; to Ryde, 10 p.m. From Tarban,

6.15 p.m. trip to Ryde on Mondays and Wednesdays

discontinued, and 10 p.m. substituted. On TUESDAYS,

THURSDAYS, and FRIDAYS the 6.15 p.m. trip

contract tickets not available after 7 p.m.

N.B.—A steamer every evening at 6.15 for Tarban, call-

ing at Hunter's Hill.

HUNTER'S HILL AND LANE COVE FERRY.

Steamer WOLFEHAW leaves

Lane Cove Wharf, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7.

Lane Cove, 8, 10, 12, 2, 4, 6, 11, 15, 16 p.m.

SATURDAY—Lime-street Wharf, 1.15 and 11.15 p.m.

Lane Cove, 10 p.m.

SUNDAY—Lime-street Wharf, 10, 2.30, 6.

Lane Cove, 1, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45.

Leaves Athol Gardens at

8, 10, 12, 2, 4, 6, calling at

Messman's Bay, Cromorne, and Neutral Bay, returning to

Circular Wharf.

Excursionists will derive great advantages from this

route.

THE A1 tank-built ship

CANNING.

911 tons, H. BEADLE, commander, having a large quan-

ty of her cargo engaged, will be despatched on the 20th









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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1873

Where interests are common, it has been always deemed a mark of bad faith to enter into secret treaties by which they may be compromised. War and rumours of war will, however, form the subject of future telegrams. But though the proceedings of Russia have created considerable anxiety, the statement of England will probably find some means of diverting the new peril, for in truth the issue of a war cannot fail to be disastrous to both Powers.

Although our last telegram leaves the attitude of England somewhat doubtful, we must remember that we have little additional intelligence on which we can absolutely rely. If the first interviews and arguments between the English agents and Count GORTSCHAKOFF were correct, the tone of the last telegram indicates a change in the views of the English Government, which may arise from the knowledge of the Russian treaty with Persia, but concealed for two years. The conquest of Khiva and Abyssinia is ingenious; but the difference between the policy of the two Governments renders the pacific assurances less satisfactory.

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TAXES were not, of old, voted as matters of course in England; nor in thin and nomadic houses of Parliament. Many times, though urged with great importunity, they were refused. And ever, in a question of emergency, was a fresh tax granted without previous conference with those who had to pay the tax. The King

himself was so conscious of the necessity of actual, and not the modern merely nominal consent, that instances can be shown in which he sent round his own private emissaries to try to persuade different boroughs to assent to particular taxes. And when the tax was granted, it was oftentimes coupled with the express condition that it should be expended in a way prescribed, and for the matter which was alleged as making special need for it. It might perhaps astonish some of our Ministers to find conditions that were commonly tacked to what they called the grants of subsidies by made by the estates in Commons on the conditions that following is to say, that it, no part thereof, be bestowed or dissipated to no other use, nor employed

for the defense of the said Roisne," &c. For this example, which is taken from the Rolls of Parliament of HENRY VI.,<sup>1</sup> the time is a good instance of the stipulation that used to be made. The fact and purpose of the tax to be imposed was brought under the immediate cognizance and discussion of those who had to pay it, and so was the amendment of the Rolls of the British Parliament might be quoted to show that before the system of a Centralized Government existed, taxes could not be granted without the pulse of the people, in every local associated community, being actually felt as at each demand. As we look back to those old times, when "Our Glorious Constitution" had its birth, we perceive that the

for the defense of the said Roisne," &c. For this example, which is taken from the Rolls of Parliament of HENRY VI., the time is a good instance of the stipulation that used to be made. The fact and purpose of the tax to be imposed was brought under the immediate cognizance and discussion of those who had to pay it, and so was the amount. The Rolls of the British Parliament might be quoted to show that before the system of Centralized Government existed, taxes could not be granted without the pulse of the people, in every local associated community, being actually felt as to each demand. As we look back to those old times, when "Our Glorious Constitution" had its birth, we perceive that the common law of England recognized no such thing as a system of central taxation. "A modern writer on taxation," says with much truth, that "National taxation, as it exists in recent times, is a very ingenious device of centralization for raising enormous amounts of money without the people who pay it being aware how the amount really falls proportionately on them, or for what purpose it is expended. Had the constitutional system of the local assessment and collection of taxes—to which leading opinion in this colony turns with desire and hope—remained in use, there would have been no possibility of inducing the several shires of England to agree to burdens so enormous as have, by the device of indirect taxation, been fastened on them. The system

in the total assessment and collection of taxes. He was employed in some matters even so late as 1810. WILLIAM LILL'S evidence, and until it was given, I felt what a paralytic check it gave to the wide-spread efforts at extragovernmental expenditure, and the encroachment upon centralization. In all the Acts granting aid and subsidies, the specific portion of each share to the Government was always fixed in shillings and pence. And this check was the greater, for septennial Parliaments were not then in vogue, and the representative was much more sensible than he is now of his responsibility to the represented. If the member were not in his place when his borough or shire was called over, to object either to an unfavourable proposition, or a too heavy total tax he would

all need to be prepared with a good reason. But this too this wholesome sifting of "expenditure" is evaded when millions are voted to be levied by the way of indirect taxation, and in the way of the levying of general fundational rates, the "indirect" burden of which is either in the form of a direct burden of which either in the form of a direct burden, municipality, or person, is secretly disguised. Thousands upon thousands and millions upon millions, are thus thrown unwatched, and therefore unchecked, as a continually added burden, on the taxation drawn from the earnings of the people. Well said that stanch old economist JOSEPH HUME: "The National Debt of England never could have been piled up had it not been by this system of indirect taxation."

The economy of a local system of collection

has been frequently dwelt upon. The amounts absorbed and the mode are both placed under efficient control by the checks. As it is, an enormous per centage of the whole revenue is absolutely wasted in an extravagant system of centralized collection—absorbed, a dead loss to the public, on its road to the Exchequer. Yet one constant hears those persons who have no other but a true economical phenomenon to their ultimate consequences: "There is no better investment than *taxes*." Only see what a number of families it maintains, and consider how it reacts upon industry." If an answer is wanted to this duality, there is none so good, as was given by M. BASTIAT: "When an official spends for his own profit an extra hundred soos, it implies

that a tax-payer spends for his profit a hundredrou souss. But the expense of the official is *seen*, because the act is performed; whilst that of the tax-payer is *not seen*, because, alas! he is prevented from performing it. Therefore is one thing very certain, that whereas James B. counts out a hundredrou souss for the tax-gatherer, he receives nothing in return. Afterwards when an official spends these hundredrou souss, and returns them to James B., it is for an equal value in corn or labour. The final result is a loss to James B. of five francs." This reply, of course, excludes useful functionaries. To prevent misunderstanding, M. BASTIAR added, "When James B. gives a hundred pence to a Government officer for a really useful service, it

is exactly the same as when he gives a hundred  
sols to a shoemaker for a pair of shoes. But  
when James B. gives a hundred sols to a  
Government officer, and receives nothing for  
them unless it be annoyances, he might as well  
give them to a thief. It is nonsense to say that  
the Government officer will spend these hun-  
dred sols to the great profit of national labor;  
the thief would do the same, and so would  
James B., if he had; not been stopped on the  
road.

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